1. Dini's formula 2. Exterior of a circle 3. Neumann's problem for a half plane 4. Neumann's problem for a ring 4. General boundary value problem for harmonic functions 1. Statement of problem. The case of constant coefficients in boundary conditions 2. Hilbert problem 3. General boundary value problem 5. Basic problems for biharmonic functions 1. First basic problem. Reduction to a system of equations 2. Second basic problem. Reduction to a system of equations 3. First basic problem. Reduction to functional equations 4. Second basic problem. Reduction to functional equations 4. Second basic problem. Reduction to functional equations 634	3.	Neumann's problem	596
3. Neumann's problem for a half plane 4. Neumann's problem for a ring 4. General boundary value problem for harmonic functions 1. Statement of problem. The case of constant coefficients in boundary conditions 2. Hilbert problem 3. General boundary value problem 5. Basic problems for biharmonic functions 1. First basic problem. Reduction to a system of equations 2. Second basic problem. Reduction to a system of equations 3. First basic problem. Reduction to functional 4. Second basic problem. Reduction to functional 627		l. Dini's formula	
3. Newmann's problem for a half plane 4. Neumann's problem for a ring 4. General boundary value problem for harmonic functions 1. Statement of problem. The case of constant coefficients in boundary conditions 2. Hilbert problem 3. General boundary value problem 5. Basic problems for biharmonic functions 1. First basic problem. Reduction to a system of equations 2. Second basic problem. Reduction to a system of equations 3. First basic problem. Reduction to functional 4. Second basic problem. Reduction to functional	2	2. Exterior of a circle	590
4. General boundary value problem for harmonic functions 1. Statement of problem. The case of constant coefficients in boundary conditions 2. Hilbert problem 3. General boundary value problem 5. Basic problems for biharmonic functions 1. First basic problem. Reduction to a system of equations 2. Second basic problem. Reduction to a system of equations 3. First basic problem. Reduction to functional equations 4. Second basic problem. Reduction to functional	•	3. Neumann's problem for a half plane	299
4. General boundary value problem for harmonic functions 1. Statement of problem. The case of constant coefficients in boundary conditions 2. Hilbert problem 3. General boundary value problem 5. Basic problems for biharmonic functions 1. First basic problem. Reduction to a system of equations 2. Second basic problem. Reduction to a system of equations 3. First basic problem. Reduction to functional equations 4. Second basic problem. Reduction to functional		h Neumann's problem for a ring	901
ients in boundary conditions 2. Hilbert problem 3. General boundary value problem 5. Basic problems for biharmonic functions 1. First basic problem. Reduction to a system of equations 2. Second basic problem. Reduction to a system of equations 3. First basic problem. Reduction to functional equations 4. Second basic problem. Reduction to functional		General houndary value problem for harmonic functions	
2. Hilbert problem 3. General boundary value problem 611 5. Basic problems for biharmonic functions 1. First basic problem. Reduction to a system of equations 2. Second basic problem. Reduction to a system of equations 3. First basic problem. Reduction to functional equations 4. Second basic problem. Reduction to functional		in tente in houndary conditions	
3. General boundary value problem 5. Basic problems for biharmonic functions 1. First basic problem. Reduction to a system of equations 2. Second basic problem. Reduction to a system of equations 3. First basic problem. Reduction to functional equations 4. Second basic problem. Reduction to functional		2 Hilbert problem	
5. Basic problems for biharmonic functions 1. First basic problem. Reduction to a system of equations 2. Second basic problem. Reduction to a system of equations 3. First basic problem. Reduction to functional equations 4. Second basic problem. Reduction to functional	,	2. Gameral houndary value problem	
equations 2. Second basic problem. Reduction to a system of equations 3. First basic problem. Reduction to functional equations 4. Second basic problem. Reduction to functional	5.	Rasic problems for biharmonic functions	616
equations 3. First basic problem. Reduction to functional equations 4. Second basic problem. Reduction to functional		eous tions	616
equations 4. Second basic problem. Reduction to functional		equations	626
4. Second basic problem. Reduction to functional		agustions	627
		4. Second basic problem. Reduction to functional	634

1. Schwarz's method of solution of Dirichlet problem in the case of a sum of two regions	637
1. Schwarz's method in the general case. Convergence study 2. The case of a linear equation of the elliptic type.	637
Evaluation of the convergence velocity of the	647
3. Reduction of Schwarz's method to the solution of a system of integral equations by successive approximations	657
2. Schwarz - Neumann method of solution of Dirichlet	662
1. Description of the method and investigation of the	662
2. Investigation of convergence of Schwarz - Neumann method. Example. Evaluation of the convergence velocity in the case of a Laplace equation	675
rd 16/17	
4 10/1/	

Approximation Methods of Higher Analysis 1007

3. Reduction of Schwarz - Neumann method to the solution of a system of integral equations by successive approximations

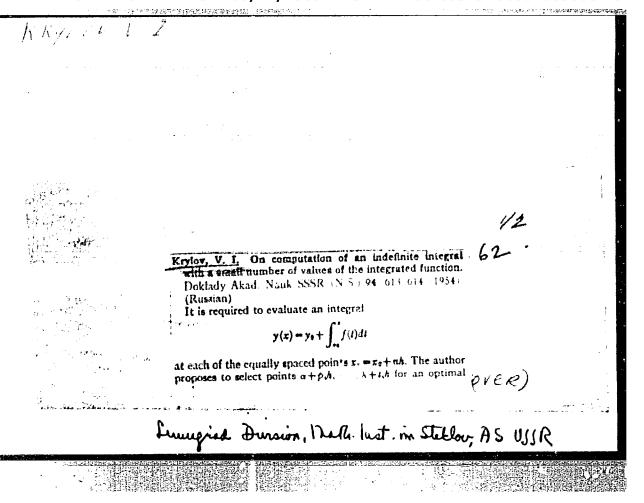
3. Example of the application of Schwarz's method

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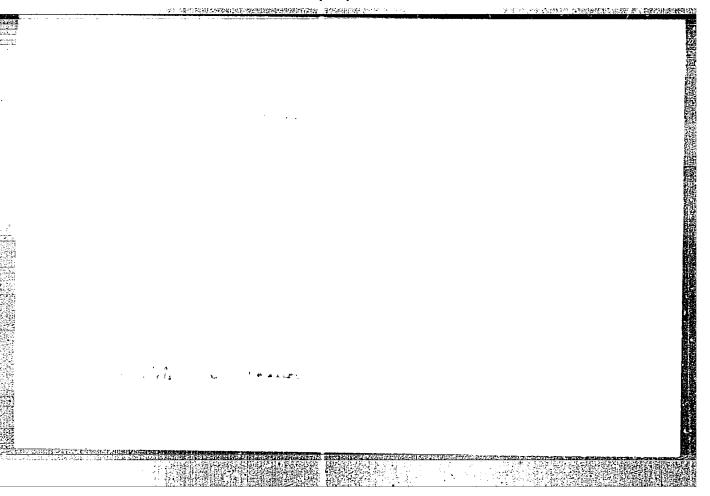
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Card 17/17



Trepresentation $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)dt + A_0 f(\alpha) + \sum_{i} A_i f(\alpha + p_i h_i) + \cdots + L_0 f(\lambda) + \sum_{i} L_i f(\lambda + t_i h_i).$ It is assumed that x_i is not too close to either end of the range. Three theorems are stated relating to the degree of polynomial f(x) for which the representation would be exact. The degree is said to be n + m where m is the number of points $a_1 \cdots \lambda_i$ and where $n + 1 - \alpha = i + l + m$. Presumably this n is not the same as the index on x_i .

A. S. Householder (Oak Ridge, Tenn.)



KICTLOY V. L.

USSR/ Mathematics - Mechanical guadrature

Card 1/1

Pub. 22 - 4/51

Authors

Krylov, V. I.

Title

Convergence of mechanical guadratures in classes of functions with

different orders of differentiability

Periodical :

Dok. AN SSSR 101/5, 801-802, Apr. 11, 1955

Abstract

Conditions are discussed under which the mechanical quadrature process may give the convergence of any function in the class of functions of various differentiability orders. Three references: 2 USSR and

1 German (1916-1948).

Institution:

A. A. Zhdanov's State University, Leningrad

Presented by:

Academician V. I. Smirnov, December 7, 1955

KRYLOV, V. I.

USSR/Mathematics

Card 1/1

Pub. 22 - 3/47

Authors

* Krylov, V. I.

Title

Improving the accuracy of mechanical quadratures in the presence of the main section of integration of a small length when a residue of the quadrature is expressed in the form of an integral

Periodical

Dok. AN SSSR 101/6, 989 - 991, Apr. 21, 1955

Abstract

A method is discussed which improves the accuracy of mechanical quadratures, when the main integration section is small and residues of quadratures are expressed in the forms of integrals. One USSR reference (1953).

Institution: A. A. Zhdanov, State University, Leningrad

Presented by: Academician V. I. Smirnov, December 20, 1954

SUBJECT

USSR/MATHEMATICS/Theory of functions

CARD 1,)

AUTHOR

KRYLOV V.I. The convergence of the algebraic interpolation in the classes

TITLE

of differential functions.

PERIODICAL

Doklady Akad. Nauk 105, 214-217 (1955)

reviewed 7/1956

The author considers the algebraic interpolation of differentiable functions with respect to function values in single points and asks for necessary and sufficient conditions of convergence. Let [a,b] be a finite interval and $a \le x_1^{(n)} < x_2^{(n)} < \cdots < x_n^{(n)} \le b$, where $\|x_k^{(n)}\|$ is the node matrix. Let be

$$\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } \mathbf{x} < 0 \\ 1/2 & \text{for } \mathbf{x} = 0 \\ 1 & \text{for } \mathbf{x} > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\omega_{\mathbf{n}}(\mathbf{x}) = \prod_{k=1}^{\mathbf{n}} (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{k}^{(\mathbf{n})}) \qquad \omega_{\mathbf{n},k}(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{\omega_{\mathbf{n}}(\mathbf{x})}{(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{k}^{(\mathbf{n})}) \omega_{\mathbf{n}}(\mathbf{x}_{k}^{(\mathbf{n})})}$$

$$\omega_{n}(x) = \prod_{k=1}^{n} (x - x_{k}^{(n)})$$

$$\omega_{n,k}(x) = \frac{\omega_n(x)}{(x-x_k^{(n)})\omega_0^{i}(x_k^{(n)})}$$

Furthermore be

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Doklady Akad. Nauk 105, 214-217 (1955)

PG ~ 158 CARL 2/3

 $F_{n,o}(t) = F_{n,o}(t;x,x_k^{(n)}) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \omega_{r,k}(x) \tilde{x}(t-x_k^{(n)}),$

and

$$F_{n,e}(t) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \omega_{n,k}(x) E(t-x_k^{(n)}) = \frac{(x-x_k^{(n)})^6}{41}$$

Let the function f(x) belong to the class G_{x} , A_{x} or V_{x} is continuous, absolutely continuous or of bounded fluctuation on [a.b] . By use of the introduced notations the following theorem is formulated: The

necessary and sufficient condition for the convergence of the interpolation

- A) in the point x, B) uniformly on [a,b], the information $(r \geqslant 1)$ a) There exists a number N(x) such that for all $n=1,2,\ldots$ var $F_{n,r}(t) \ll N(x)$,
 - b) There exists a number N being independent of a such that for all nel,2,... There exists and all $x \in [a,b]$ Var $F_{n,x}(t) \leq N$.

2. For f € A_r [a,b] (r ≥1)

a) There exists a number N(x) such that for all $t \in [a,c]$ and all n=1,2,... $|F_{n,x}(t)| \leq N(x)$,

Doklady Akad. Mauk 105, 214-217 (4955)

CARD 5/3

F - 156

- b) There exists a number N being independent of x such that for all 1,5 of [a,b] and all n=1,2,...
- 1. For f∈ V_r [a,b] (x≥1)
 - a) Satisfaction of 2a) and that for te[a,b].

$$(1) \begin{cases} \sum_{x \in A} \omega_{n,k}(x)(t - x_k^{(n)})^T \to 0 & \text{for } t \le x \\ \sum_{x \in A, k} (x)(t - x_k^{(n)})^T \to 0 & \text{for } t > x. \end{cases}$$

b) Satisfaction of 2b) and in (1) a uniformly tending to 0 with respect to x.

INSTITUTION: Public University, Leningrad.

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KRylov, V.T

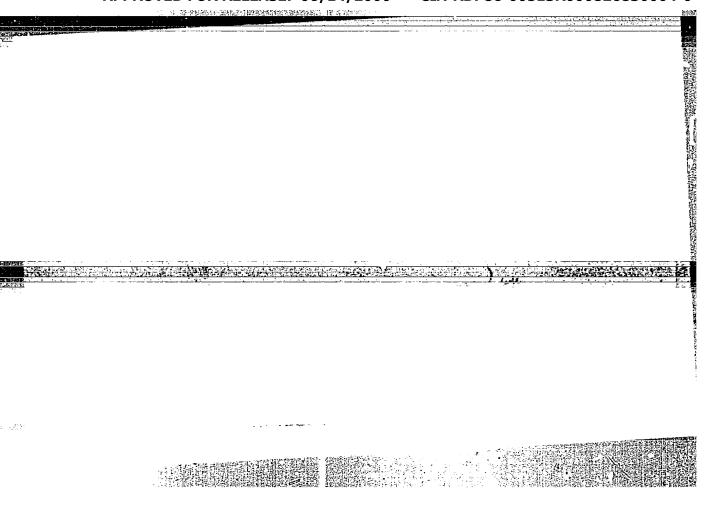
KANTOROVICH, Leonid Vital'yevich; KRYLOV, Vladimir Ivanovich; CHERNIN, Kalman Yeremeyevich; AKILOV, G.F., Fedaktor; Volchok, K.M. tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

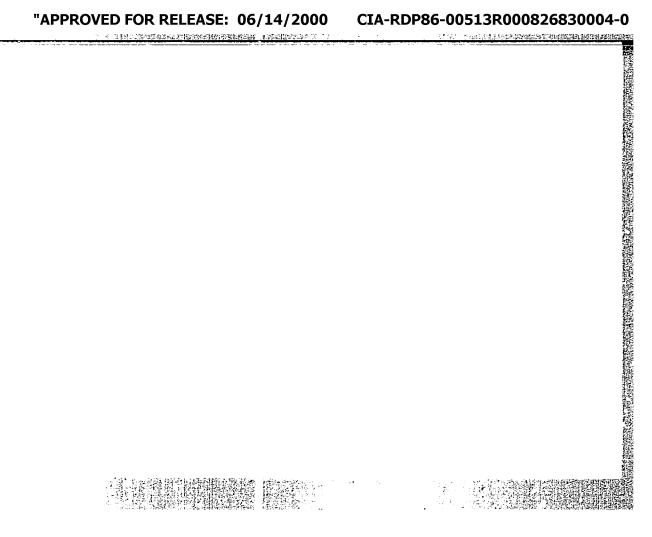
[Tables for the numerical solution of boundary problems in the theory of harmonic functions] Tablitsy dlia chislennogo reshenia granichnykh sadach teorii garmonicheskikh funktsii. Moskva, Gos.isd-vo tekhniko-teoret.lit-ry, 1956. 462 p.

(MLRA 10:6)

(Harmonic functions)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000826830004-0"





SUBJECT

USSR/HATHEMATICS/Theory of approximations CARD 1/4 FG - 360 KRYLOV V.I.

AUTHOR TITLE

Approximative computation of the integrals of functions with

quickly oscillating factors.

PERIODICAL

Doklady Akad. Nauk 108, 1014-1017 (1956)

reviewed 11/1956

If f is strongly oscillating, then the approximative quadrature $f dx \approx \sum_{k=1}^{n} A_k f(x_k)$ is very troublesome, since then a great number of

nodes x, is necessary. But if the integrand is the product of two functions, one of which - f - changes sufficiently little on [a,b] while the second one -g - there can be decomposed into two summands ψ_0 and ψ_0 , where ψ_0 changes little and $arphi_{o}$ is strongly oscillating with a small maximal oscillation,

$$\int_{a}^{b} f \cdot g \, dx = \int_{a}^{b} f \, \psi_{o} dx + \int_{a}^{b} f \, \psi_{o} dx.$$

Here the first integral can be approximated usually at the right hand side and represents the "principal part", while the second integral becomes smaller

Doklady Akad. Nauk 108, 1014-1017 (1956)

CARD 2/4

PG - 360

if the maximal oscillation of ϕ_o is small and if ϕ_o oscillates stronger. Assuming that the mean value of ϕ_o equals zero on [a,b], then

$$\varepsilon_1(x) = -\int_a^x \varphi_0(t)dt$$
, $\int_a^b f \varphi_0 dx = \int_a^b f' g_1 dx$.

If g_1 can be decomposed into $\psi_1 + \varphi_1$ too, then a further "principal part" $\int f' \; \psi_1 \, \mathrm{d} x \; \mathrm{can} \; \mathrm{be} \; \mathrm{split} \; \mathrm{up}. \; \mathrm{The} \; \mathrm{author} \; \mathrm{investigates} \; \mathrm{the} \; \mathrm{case} \; \mathrm{where} \; g_1 g_2 \dots$ oscillate quickly around constant mean values. Putting

$$\frac{1}{b-a} \int_{a}^{b} g \, dx = c_{o}, \qquad \varphi_{o} = g-c_{o}, \qquad g_{1}(x) = \int_{a}^{x} [c_{o}-g(t)] dt,$$

then

$$\int_{a}^{b} f g dx = c_{0} \int_{a}^{b} f dx + \int_{a}^{b} f' g_{1} dx.$$

Doklady Akad. Nauk 108, 1014-1017 (1956)

CARD 3/4 PG - 360

Repeating this several times, then one obtains

$$\int_{a}^{b} f \cdot g \, dx = o_{0} \int_{a}^{b} f \, dx + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} o_{k} \left[f^{(k-1)}(b) - f^{(k-1)}(a) \right] + \int_{a}^{b} f^{(n)} g_{n} dx,$$

$$g_{0}(x) = g(x) , \qquad g_{k}(x) = \int_{a}^{x} \left[o_{k-1} - g_{k-1}(t) \right] dt , \quad o_{k} = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_{a}^{b} g_{k} dx.$$

These equations permit to compute $c_{\mathbf{k}}$ and $\mathbf{g}_{\mathbf{k}}$ one after another. Under the assumption that f is n times continuously differentiable on [a,b], by aid of Bernoulli's polynomials the c_k and g_k can be expressed explicitely by

g(x). The estimation of the remainder term $\int_{0}^{b} f^{(n)}g_{n}dx$ is most simple if

$$f^{(n)} \in L_2$$
; then $\left|R_n\right|^2 \le \int_a^b \left[f^{(n)}\right]^2 dx \cdot \int_a^b g_n^2 dx$.

Doklady Akad. Nauk 108, 1014-1017 (1956) CARD 4/4

CARD 4/4 PG - 360

Assuming now that $g(x) = a_0 + \sum_{s=1}^{\infty} (a_s \cos 2\pi s \xi + b_s \sin 2\pi s \xi)$, then the author obtains

$$\left|R_{2k}\right| \leq \left(\frac{h}{2\pi}\right)^{2k} h^{1/2} \left[\left(\sum_{s=1}^{\infty} s^{-2k} a_{s}\right)^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{s=1}^{\infty} s^{-4k} \left(a_{s}^{2} + b_{s}^{2}\right) \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\int_{a}^{b} \left(f^{(n)}\right)^{2} dx \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$|\mathbf{R}_{2k+1}| \leq \left(\frac{h}{2\pi}\right)^{2k+1} h^{1/2} \left[\left(\sum_{g=1}^{\infty} \mathbf{s}^{-2k-1} \mathbf{b}_{g}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{g=1}^{\infty} \mathbf{s}^{-4k-2} \left(\mathbf{a}_{g}^{2} + \mathbf{b}_{g}^{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\int_{h}^{h} (\mathbf{t}^{(n)})^{2} d\mathbf{x} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \right]$$

h = b-a.

INSTITUTION: Section of the Mathematical Institute, Acad. Sci. Leningrad.

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The positiveness of a determinant and the uniqueness of its maximum.

Dokl. AN BSSR 1 no.1:3-5 Jl '57.

1. AN BSSR. (Determinants)

KRYLOV, V.I.

16(1)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/2758

Krylov, Vladimir Ivanovich

Priblizhennoye vychisleniye integralov (Approximate Integration) Moscow, Fizmatgiz, 1959. 327 p. Errata slip inserted. 12,000 copies printed.

Ed.: G.P. Akolov; Tech. Ed.: R. G. Pol'skaya.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for mathematicians and others engaged in computing, especially those using approximate integration.

COVERAGE: This book contains the main ideas and results of contemporary approximate integration theory. However, only the problems of computing single definite and indefinite integrals are studied. The book, divided into three parts, is primarily devoted to the method of mechanical quadratures, where the integral is found as a linear combination of a finite number of values of an integrable function. In the first part, the concepts and theorems found in the theory of quadratures are discussed. In the second part, three fundamental topics are discussed: the theory of constructing

Card 1/9

Approximate Integration (Cont.)

SOV/2758

formulas of mechanical quadratures on the assumption of sufficient smoothness of the integrable function, the problem of increasing the precision of a quadrature, and the problem of the convergence of the quadrature process. In the third part, a study is made of the problem of computing an indefinite integral. Here the author limits himself mainly to a study of the problem of constructing calculation formulas. In addition, criteria for the stability and convergence of the computational process are pointed out. The discussion is from the point of view of single integrals, both definite and indefinite. The author thanks M. K. Gavurin and I. P. Mysovskiy for reading through most of the manuscript and for their advice. References appear in footnotes.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Preface

6

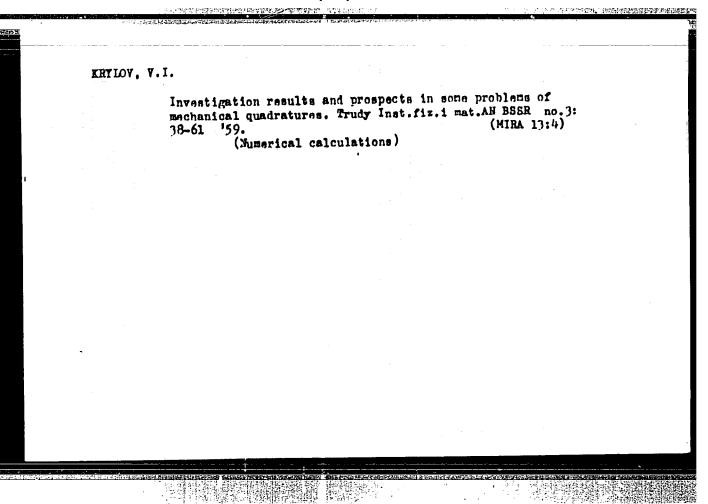
PART I. PRELIMINARY REMARKS

Ch. 1. Bernoulli Numbers and Polynomials

Card 2/9

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Remark on the computation of the integral $\int_{0}^{\infty} x^{5}e^{-x} f(x) dx$. Dokl. AN BSSR 3 no.1:3-7 Ja '59. (Integrals)



KRYLOV, V.I.

Signs of coefficients in Coates' quadrature formula. Dokl. AN BSSR 3:435-439 N '59. (MIRA 13:4) (Integration)

-ERYLOV, V.I., FILIPPOYA, M.A.; PROLOYA, M.F.

Calculating an indefinite integral with a small number of values for the integrable function. Trudy mat. inst. 53:283-301 '59.

(MIRA 12:9)

(Integrals)

KRYLOV, V.I.

Convergence and stability of the numerical solution of a differential equation of the second order. Dokl.AN BSSR 4 no. 5:187-189 My 160. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Institut matematiki i vychislitelinoy tekhniki AN BSSR. (Efferential equations)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000826830004-0"

KRYLOV, V.I.; SKOBLYA, N.S.

Numerical inversion of Laplace transforms. Inzh,-fiz. zhur. 4 no.4: 85-101 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Institut matematiki i vychislitel'noy tekhniki AN BSSR, g.Minsk. (Laplace transportation)

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16,6500

S/044/62/000/005/052/072 C111/C444

AUTHORS:

Kruglikova, L. G., Krylov, V. I.

TITLE:

Rumerical Fourier transformation

PERIODICAL:

Referation, y zhurnal, Matematika, no. 5, 1962, 45-46, abstract 57222. ("Dokl. AN BSSR,"1961, 5, no. 7, 279-283)

TEXT: Considered is the approximative calculation of the cosinus and sinus transforms by aid of mechanic quadratures. One supposes that the function $\phi(x)$ which is connected with the transformed function f(x)

by the relation $\psi(x) = \frac{1}{\alpha} f(\frac{x}{\alpha})$, for large x has the asymptotic represen-

tation

 $\varphi(x) \sim \frac{1}{(1+x)^{1+8}} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(1+x)^{i}} (s > 0) \cdots$

The construction of quadrature formulas for the integrals $\int_{0}^{\infty} x P(x) dx$

with the weight functions $\sin x$ and $\cos x$ proves to be impossible according to the author even in special cases, if one demands that these

Card 1/3

Numerical Fourier transformation

S/044/62/000/005/052/072 C111/C444

formulas ought to be exact for a maximal number of functions $(1+x)^{-s-i}$. Therefore these integrals were split in

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \left(1 + \cos x \right) f(x) dx \text{ and } \int_{0}^{\infty} f(x) dx$$

where the second integral does not depend on the parameter of and can be calculated by the quadrature formula with the Jacobi weight function. For with respect to the system of functions

 $(1+x)^{S-1-1}$. The proof follows for the weight function $1+\cos x$. The knots x_k $(k=1,2,\ldots,n)$ of the mentioned quadrature formula are roots of a polynomial of n-th degree which one $(0,\infty)$ is orthogonal to all

 $\frac{1 + \cos x}{(1+x)^{2n+8}}$, The coefficients are

Card 2/3

Numerical Fourier transformation

S/044/62/000/005/052/072 C111/C444

$$A_k = \frac{(1+x_k)^{2n+s}}{\omega_n'(x_k)} \int_0^\infty \frac{1+\cos x}{(1+x)^{2n+s}} \frac{\omega_n(x)}{x-x_k} dx$$

where $\omega_n(x) = (x-x_1)(x-x_2) \cdots (x-x_n)$. A representation of the rest in given. The quadrature process converges for continuous $\varphi(x)$ for which the product $(1+x)^{1+s}$ $\gamma(x)$ has a finite limit value for $x \to \infty$. For the quadrature formulas with the weight $1 + \sin x$ one gives a table for s = 1 and n = 1(1)5 of the numerical values of the knots x_k and the coefficients A_k with 11-3 important figures. Abstracter's note: Complete translation.

Card 3/3

s/044/62/000/005/047/072 C111/C444

AUTHORS:

Krylov, V. I., Yanovich, L. A.

TITLE:

On the convergence conditions of the cubature process for

continuously differentiable functions

PERIODICAL:

Referetivnyy zhurnal, Matematika, no. 5, 1962, 44,

abstract 5V214. ("Dokl. AN BSSR," 1961, 5, no. 11, 486-488)

TEXT: Necessar, and sufficient conditions are given for the fact that the process of the approximative calculation of a morefold integral converges to the strict value of the integral in the case where the integrated function possesses a continuous mixed derivative of any kind. In order to simplify the description one considers the case of a double integral.

Let F be the set of the functions f which are defined in the rectangle $\bigwedge(a \le x \le b, c \le y \le d)$, there possessing the continuous mixed derivative

$$\frac{\partial^{m+n} f}{\partial x^m \partial y^n} = f_{m,n} (m,n \geqslant 1)$$

Card 1/3

On the convergence conditions of the ... \$/044/62/000/005/047/072

which is understood in the usual sense; let D be a certain domain belonging to Δ . In D the function p (x,y) be defined, measurable and

$$\int_{D} p(x,y)f(x,y)dxdy = \sum_{k=1}^{N} A_{k}f(x_{k}, y_{k}) + R_{N}(f)$$
(1)

to converge for every $f \triangleq P$, it is necessary and sufficient that the following conditions are satisfied: 1.) the process (1) converges for $N = 1, 2, \ldots, i = 0, 1, \ldots, m-1$, $j = 0, 1, \ldots, n-1$ and $a \leq i \leq b$, $c \leq i \leq d$,

$$\left| \sum_{k=1}^{N} A_{k} (x_{k} - \xi)^{m-1} (y_{k} - \eta)^{n-1} E (x_{k} - \xi) E (y_{k} - \eta) \right| < M,$$

$$\left| \sum_{k=1}^{N} A_{k} (x_{k} - \xi)^{m-1} (y_{k} - \varepsilon)^{j} E (x_{k} - \xi) \right| < M,$$

$$\left| \sum_{k=1}^{N} A_{k} (x_{k} - a)^{j} (y_{k} - \eta)^{n-1} E (y_{k} - \eta) \right| < M,$$

Card 2/3

On the convergence conditions of the ... 8/044/62/000/005/047/072

E(t) =
$$\begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } t = 0, \\ \frac{1}{2} & \text{for } t = 0, \\ 1 & \text{for } t > 0 \end{cases}$$

are satisfied. In the special case m = n = 1 it is necessary and su'ficient for the convergence of the cubature-process (1) at an arbitrary function of F possessing a continuous mixed derivative of second order that: 1.) the process converges for every polynomial in x,y; 2.) there exists a number M such that for $N = 1, 2, ..., a \le \frac{\pi}{2} \le b$, $c \le \frac{\pi}{2} \le d$, for the partial sums of the coefficients $\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{k}}$ the inequality

$$\left| \sum_{k=1}^{N} A_k E(x_k - \xi) E(y_k - \eta) \right| \leq M$$

is satisfied.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 3/3

AYZENSHTAT, V.S.; KKYLOV, V.I.; METEL'SKIY, A.S.; BARAHANOVA, Ye., red., izd-va; ATLAS, A., tokhn. red.

[Tables of numerical Laplace transformations and for the calculation of integrals of the forms $\int_0^\infty x^8 e^{-x} f(x) dx$]

Tablitsy dlia chislennogo preobrazovaniia Laplasa i vychisleniia integralov vida $\int_0^\infty x^8 e^{-x} f(x) dx$. Minsk, Izd-vo Akad. nauk BSSR, 1962. 375 p. 0 (MIRA 15:4) (Laplace transformation) (Integrals)

KANTOROVICH, Leonid Vital'yevich; KRYJOV, Vladimir Ivanovich;
LUK'YANOV, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Approximate methods of higher analysis]Priblizhennye metody
vyschego analiza. Izd.5., ispr. Moskva, Fizmatgiz, 1962.
708 p.

(Mathematical analysis)

(Mathematical analysis)

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D251/D301

AUTHORS:

Krylov, V.I. and Pal'tsev, A.A.

TITLE:

On the approximate solution of functions having

logarithmic singularities

PERIODICAL:

Vestsi akademii navuk BSSR Seriya fizika-tekhnich-

nykh navul;, no, 1, 1962, 13-18

TEXT: The authors consider quadrature formulae which arise in numerical integration of a function of the type

$$\int_{\mathcal{S}} x^{\sigma} \lg(e/x) f(x) dx \approx \sum_{k=1}^{n} A_{k} f(x_{k})$$
 (1)

The concept of "weight function" is introduced, and it is stated that x_k and A_k are dependent on this weight function. A polynomial in x, orthogonal in [0, 1] for weight x^{2} $\lg(e/x)$ is introduced, and hence an interpolation formula for A_k is found. Tables are given I.

Card 1/2

On the approximate solution...

S/201/62/000/001/002/005 D251/D301

for the coefficients of the polynomial and the corresponding values of \mathbf{x}_k and \mathbf{A}_k for various values of $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$, are given. Estimates of error are given, and the method is illustrated by three worked examples. The purpose of the method is to increase the precision of approximate solutions. There are 3 tables and 4 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: L. Kopal, Numerical Analysis, Wiley, New York, 1955.

Card 2/2

1

KRYLOV, V.I.; SHUL GINA, I.T.

Convergence of a quadrature process. Dokl. AN BSSR 6 no.3:139-141 (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut matematiki i vychislitel noy tekhniki AN BSSR. (Functions, Analytic)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000826830004-0"

KRYLOV. Vladimir Ivanovich; LUGIN, Vladimir Vladimirovich; YANOVICH, Leonid Aleksandrovich; TKACHEVA, T., red. isd-va; KOVALENKO, A., tekhn. red.

[Tables for the numerical integration of functions with exponential singularities $\int x^{p} (1-x)^{\infty} f(x) dx$] Tablitsy dlia chislennogo integrirovaniia funktsii so stepennymi osobennostiami $\int x^{p} (1-x)^{\infty} f(x) dx$. Minsk, Isd-vo AN BSSSR, 1963. 434 p. (MIRA 16:8) (Mathematics—Tables, etc.) (Integrals)

S/201/63/000/001/002/007 D234/D300

AUTHORS:

Krylov, V.I. and Pal'tsev, A.A.

TITLE:

Numerical integration of functions having logarithmic and power characteristics

PERIODICAL:

Akademiya navuk Byelaruskay SSR. Vyestsi, Syeryya fizika-tekhnichnykh navuk, no. 1, 1963, 14-23

TAXT: The authors tabulate the coefficients $A_{\mathbf{k}}$ and abscissae $\mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{k}}$ of the formula

 $\int_{0}^{1} x^{\alpha} \lg(e/x) f(x) dx \approx \sum_{k=1}^{n} A_{k} f(x_{k})$ (1)

for n = 1-8 and $\alpha = \pm 4/5$, $\pm 3/4$, $\pm 2/3$, $\pm 1/2$, $\pm 1/3$, $\pm 1/4$, $\pm 1/5$, computer. It is probable that the error does not exceed a unity of the lowest digit in each value. There is 1 table.

Card 1/1

8/250/63/007/003/001/006 A059/A126

AUTHORS:

Krylov, V.I., Monastyrnyy, P.I.

TITLE:

On particular cases of the "elimination" method

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk BSSR, v. 7, no. 3, 1963, 145 - 147

TEXT:

The boundary problem

L
$$(y) = y^n + p(x) y^i + q(x) y = f(x), a \le x \le b;$$
 (1)

$$\alpha_0 y(a) + \alpha_1 y'(a) = A, \quad \beta_0 y(b) + \beta_1 y'(b) = B,$$

(2)

has according to the elimination method fully described by I.S. Beresin, N.P. Zhidkov [Metody vychisleniy (Methods of Calculation), t. 2, M., Fizmatgiz, 1959] the general solution

 $y^{i} = r(x) y + s(x),$ (3)

where the functions r(x) and s(x) are determined as solution of the differential equations with the initial conditions:

$$r' + r^2 + p(x) r + q(x) = 0, \quad \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 r(a) = 0;$$
 (4)

Card 1/4

On particular cases of the "elimination" method

S/250/63/007/003/001/006 A059/A126

$$s' + [r + p(x)] s = f(x), \alpha_1 s(a) = A.$$
 (5)

A modified method developed by A.A. Abramov (Zhurnal vychisl. mat. i mat. fiziki, v. 1, no. 2, 1961) has been suggested to obtain a more general validity of the method. Another version suggested by the authors of this paper reduces the computational complexity for some particular cases. It is assumed that, when x = a, the boundary condition is y(a) = A. The general solution of equation (1) can be represented in the form $y = Y + C_1z_1 + C_2z_2$, where [L(Y) = f(x), Y(a) = Y'(a) = 0], $[L(z_1) = 0; z_1(a) = 1, z_1'(a) = 0; z_2(a) = 0, z_2'(a) = 1]$. The set of solutions satisfying the boundary condition y(a) = A will be $y(x) = Y(x) + Az_1(x) + C_2z_2(x) = \psi(x) + C_2\varphi(x)$, which is the general solution of the first-order equation

$$y'(x) = \frac{\varphi'(x)}{\varphi(x)} y(x) + \psi'(x) - \psi(a) \frac{\varphi'(x)}{\varphi(x)}.$$
 (6)

The function $\varphi(x) = z_2(x)$ becomes zero, when x = a, and $\varphi'(x)/\varphi(x)$ has there a first-order pole. Equation (6) is written in the form:

$$y'(x) = \frac{r_1(x)}{x - a} y(a) + \frac{s_1(x)}{x - a}.$$
 (7)

Card 2/4

8/250/63/007/003/001/006 A059/A126

On particular cases of the "elimination" method

The unknown functions r_1 and s_1 are found from a system of differential equations analogous to the system (4) and (5), when the substitutions $r(x) = r_1(x)/(x-a)$, $s(x) = s_1(x)/(x-a)$ are introduced:

$$r_1'(x) + \left[p(x) + \frac{r_1(x) - 1}{x - a} \right] r_1(x) = -q(x)(x - a), \tag{8}$$

$$s_1'(x) + \left[p(x) + \frac{r_1(x) - 1}{x - a}\right] s_1(x) = f(x)(x - a)$$
 (9)

with the initial conditions

$$r_1(a) = 1$$
, $s_1(a) = -A$. (10)

The boundary problem

$$y'' - 4xy' + (4x^2 - 3) y = \exp x^2$$
,

$$y(0) = -1.000000, y(0.5) = -0.145327$$

was calculated, the accurate solution of which is known to be

Card 3/4

On particular cases of the "elimination" method

8/250/63/007/003/001/006 A059/A126

$$y(x) = \exp x^2 \left[2 \frac{\pi h x}{\sinh 1} - 1 \right].$$

ASSOCIATION:

Institut matematiki i vychislitel noy tekhniki AN BSSR (Institute of Mathematics and Computing Engineering of the AS BSSR)

SUBMITTED:

December 19, 1962

Card 4/4

KRYLOV, V.I.; BOBKOV, V.V.

Integral relations method for the Goursat problem. Dokl. AN BSSR 7 no.7:433-438 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Belorusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V.I.Lenina.

KRYLOV, V.I.; LISKOVETS, O.A.

Estimating the error of the straight line method in solving Goursat's problem. Dokl. AN BSSR 7 no.8:505-509 Ag '63.

(MIRA 16:10)

1. Belorusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lenina.

KRYLOV, V.I.; YANOVICH, L.A.

Convergence of trigonometric interpolation for analytic periodic functions. Dokl. AN BSSR 7 no.10:649-652 0 '63 (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut matematiki i vychislitel'noy tekhniki AN BSSR.

KRYLOV, V.I.; YANOVICH, L.A.

Convergence of a trigonometric interpolation. Dokl. AN BSSR 8 no. 3:141-144 Mr 164. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut matematiki i vychislitel'noy tekhniki AN BSSR.

CIA-RDP86-00513R000826830004-0" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

ACCESSION NR: AP4042723

S/0250/64/008/006/0353/03E6

AUTHOR: Kry*lov, V. I., Liskovets, O. A.

TITLE: The method of "directions" for non-stationary mixed problems and the evaluation of the mean square error

SOURCE: AN BSSR. Doklady*, v. 8, no. 6, 1964, 353-356

TOPIC TAGS: differential equation, algorithm, iteration, boundary problem, boundary value problem, elliptic equation, least square method, mean square error, non-statio ary mixed problem, directions method

ABSTRACT: The article examines an algorithm for computing approximate solutions to non-stationary boundary value problems of the form

$$\partial^{k}u(x, t)/\partial t^{k} = L(u) + f(x, t) \quad (x \in V, 0 \le t \le T),$$

$$\partial^{l}u(x, 0)/\partial t^{l} = \Phi_{l}(x) \quad (x \setminus \overrightarrow{V}, 0 \le t \le k-1),$$

$$D(u)|_{\Gamma} = \psi(\Gamma, t) \quad (0 \le t \le T),$$
(1)

1/2

CIA-RDP86-00513R000826830004-0" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

ACCESSION NR: AP4042723

where k > 1, $x = (x_1, \dots, x_r)$; V is a region of the space of the variable, with boundary P; and L (u) and D (u) are linear operators in the space of the variable, with L (u) an elliptic of the second order. The basic idea of the method is to replace the derivative with respect to t by a sequence of many discrete points. With one variable space, the method is a "transverse" variant of the method of "directions," analogous to the method of Rota. The author also derives an a priori estimate of the mean square error incurred when using one iteration of the method. Orig. art. has: 41 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Belorusskiy gosudarstvenny*y universitet im. V. I. Lenina (Belorussian State University)

SUBMITTED: 19Feb64

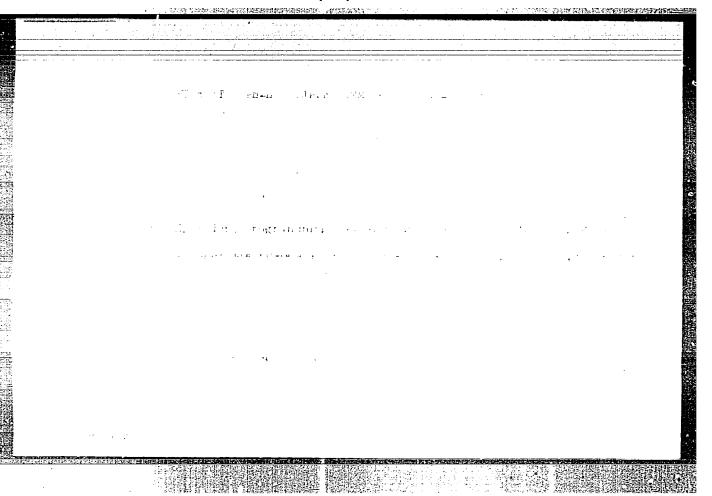
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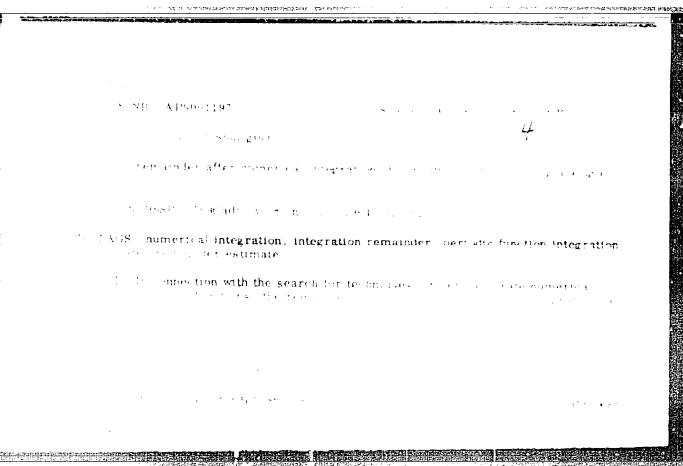
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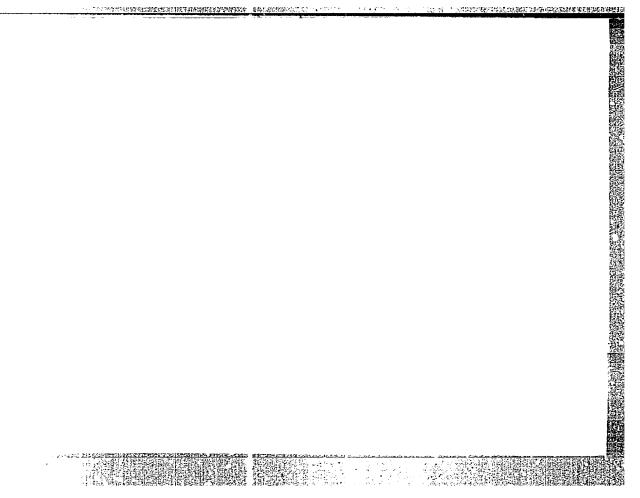
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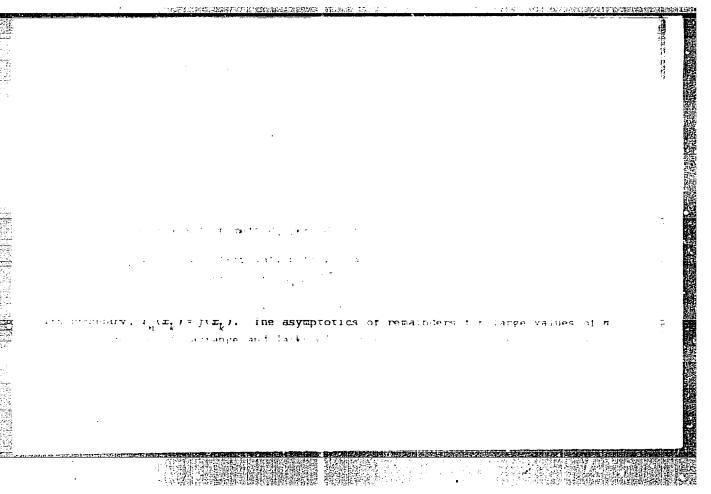


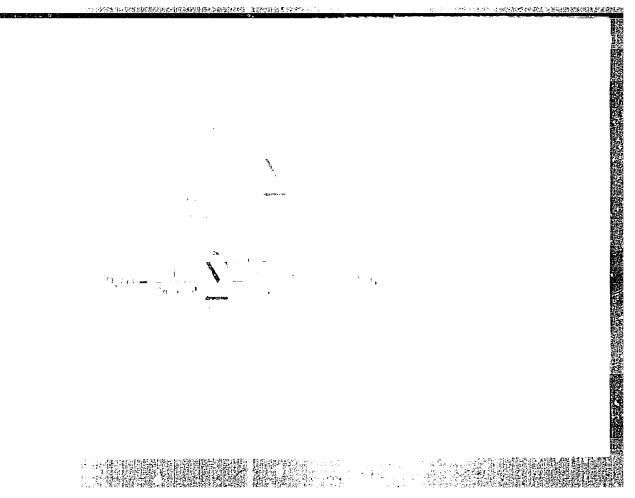
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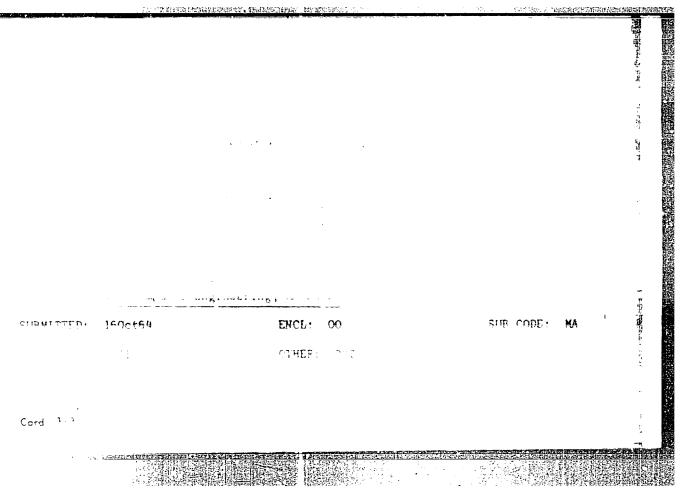
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L 24167-66 EWT(d)/T/EWP(1) IJP(e) ACC NRI AP6015169 UR/0376/65/001/002/0230/0243 SOURCE CODE: AUTHOR: Bobkov, V. V.: Krylov, V. I. ORG: Belorussian Stato University im. V. I. Lenin (Belorusskiy gosudarstvennyy uni versitet); Institute of Mathematics AN BSSR (Institut matematiki AN BSSR) TITLE: Mothod of integral relations for hyperbolic-type equations and systems (Review of convergence studies and evaluations of the errors SOURCE: Differentsial nyve uravneniya, v. 1, no. 2, 1965, 230-243 TOPIC TAGS: approximation, hyperbolic equation, partial differential equation, digital computer ABSTRACT: Approximation methods are being developed for the solution of partial differential equations with the use of digital computers. One such mathod is that of integral relations proposed by A. A. Dorodnitsyn. The paper discusses the approximate solution of second-order hyperbolic equations by using the method of integral relations to reduce them to a system of ordinary first-order differential equations and the approximate solution of hyperbolic systems of two first-order equations by using the method of integral relations to reduce them to a system of linear algebraic equations. Orig. art. has: 20 formulas. [JPRS] SUB CODE: 12 / SUBM DATE: 20Nov64 / ORIG REF: 027 / OTH REF: 003 Z cord 1/1 Fr/

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000826830004-0

ACC NRI AP6020152

SOURCE CODE: UR/0250/65/009/005/0285/0287

AUTHOR: Krylov, V. I.

25

ORG: Institute of Mathematics, AN BSSR (Institut matematiki AN BSSR)

TITLE: Interpolation improvement of the convergence of a sequence

SOURCE: AN BSSR. Doklady, v. 9, no. 5, 1965, 285-287

TOPIC TAGS: interpolation, mathematics

ABSTRACT: In connection with the requirements of computing the question of improving the convergence of a sequence is acquiring ever more importance. In transforming a sequence into another sequence with more rapid convergence, one must work on the basis of some property of the original sequence. The danger is that the new sequence formed may be more slowly converging than the original, or even diverging. In general, solutions to this problem are valid only for certain classes of sequences. This article states two theorems which indicate conditions for two types of interpolative improvement of convergence in which the new sequence will probably the converging. Orig. art. has:

SUB CODE: 12 / SUBM DATE: 04Feb65

Card 1/1 CC

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SOURCE CODE: UR/0428/66/000/001/0005/0014

AUTHORS: Bobkov, V. V.; Krylov, V. I.

16

ORG: none

TITLE: On one computational scheme of the method of integral relationships for a hyperbolic equation

SOURCE: AN BSSR. Vestsi. Seryya fizika-matematychnykh navuk, no. 1, 1966, 5-14

TOPIC TAGS: hyperbolic equation, integral equation, finite difference method, approximation technique

ABSTRACT: A study is made of a four-point difference equation constructed in solution by a method involving integral relationships of the linear Gurs problem for a canonical second-order equation. Evaluations of the accuracy of the method are developed, and it is shown that the second order of convergence can be guaranteed for an unlimited refinement of the grid interval. The authors also demonstrate the feasibility of extending the results to the Cauchy problem and to certain other problems. The possibility of generalizing the basic results to the case of a simple quasilinear equation is shown. The problem involves finding a solution of the equation $u_{xy} = a(x, y)u_x + b(x, y)u_y + c(x, y)u + f(x, y).$

subject to the conditions

Card 1/2

uravneniya, 1, of a certain sy points. The ac	$u\left(x,\ 0\right)=\varphi\left(x\right)$	$\leqslant x \leqslant l'$, $0 \leqslant v$ and V . I. v are applications of v is a function v	Krylov. Differed to this problem made at four on of the grid i	centaial'ny lem at node adjacent nterval ch	s in a grid	
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HRYLOV, V.I.

Improvement of the convergence of sequences by way of interpolation. Dokl. AN BSSR 9 no. 5:285-287 My '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut matematiki AN RSSR. Submitted February 4, 1965.

KRYLOV, V.I.; PAL'TSEV, A.A.

Numerical integration of functions having a logarithmic singularity at the origin of coordinates. Vestsi AN BSSR. Ser.fiz.-mat.nav. no.1:5-9 '65.

Numerical integration of functions having logarithmic singularities at the end of the path of integration.

[MIRA 19:1]

KRYLOV, V.I.

Two remarks on the improvement of convergence by interpolation. Dokl. AN BUSH 9 no.7:/29-431 J1 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut matematiki AN Belorusakoy SSR.

KRYLOV, V.I.; MONASTYRNYY, P.I.

Use of the drift method in solving a differential equation of the fourth order. Vestsi AN BSSR. Ser. fiz.-tekh. nav. no.2:5-11 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

KRYLOV, Viktor Ivanovich; FEDOSEYEV, Gennadiy Aleksandrovich; SMUSTOV, Artur Petrovich; POTEMKINA, N.S., red.

[Pinnipedia of the Far East] Lastonogie Dal'nego Vostoka. Moskva, Pishchevaia promyshlennost', 1964. 57 p. (MIRA 17:12)

KRYLOV, Vasiliy Ivanovich; YUDIN, Sergey Timofeyevich; OKROMESHKO, N.V., Inzhener, retsenzent; PASTERHAK, N.A., izdatel'skiy redaktor; TIKHOHOV, A.Ya., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Foundry equipment] Oborudovanie liteinykh tsekhov. Moskva, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn. isd-vo naxhinostroit. lit-ry, 1956. 389 p.
(Foundry machinery and supplies) (MLRA 9:10)

IRYLOW, V.I., inshemer; FOKIN, O.F., inshemer.

On the pessibility of changing ever to pattern casting of large size parts. Strei.i der.mashimestr. ne.7:25-29 J1 '56.

(Precision casting)

(MLRA 9:10)

An article entitled "Progressive Technology in Casting Industry and Inventor's Problems," by V. I. Krylov describes recent developments in Soviet molding and casting practices.

The Scientific Research Institute of Foundry Machine Building has developed a method for obtaining high-strength shell molds at a reduced consumption of phenol-formaldehyde resin (Tekhnologiya Transportnogo Mashinostroyeniya, [Technology of Transport Machine Building], BPTI, No 8, 1956).

The essence of this method is that the sand-resin mixture is compressed against the face of the pattern with the aid of rubber diaphragm and lining built into the bottom of the molding mixture bin. The pressure to the diaphragm is transmitted by the compressed air or liquid.

Sum. 1360

hhilos, r.l.

This method requires only about 5 seconds to form an initial mold shell 7 to 8 mm thick of a 97% silica sand and 3% powdered bakelite mixture, if a pressure of about 0.7 atm is applied to the diaphragm. This is contrasted with about 20 seconds required with the conventional method. The strength of the shell mold prepared by this method is about 40-50% greater than one prepared by the conventional method, and the powdered bakelite consumption is 30-40% less.

A passage from the same article on the subject of precision casting reads: "Further impetus to the expansion of precision casting in the industry will be the new method of preparing ceramic cores for securing openings 0.8 mm and thicker" (Tochnoye Lit'ye Zharoprochnykh Splavov [Precision Casting of Heat-Resistant Alloys], Trudy VIAM, No 2, Oborongiz, 1956). (Izobretatel'stvo v SSSR, No 3, Mar 57, pp 6-11) (U)

Sum. 1360

KRYLOV, V.I., inshener; RUSAK, P.M., inshener.

Standard building plans for enterprises manufacturing precast reinforced concrete products. Nov.tekh. i pered. op. v stroi. 18 no.2:3-11 F 156. (MIRA 9:6) (Factories--Design and construction)(Precast concrete)

SOV /137-57-10-19354

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 10, p 130 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Krylov, Y.I.

TITLE: Shell-mold Casting (Lit ye v obolochkovyye formy)

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', 1957, Nr 1, pp 23-25

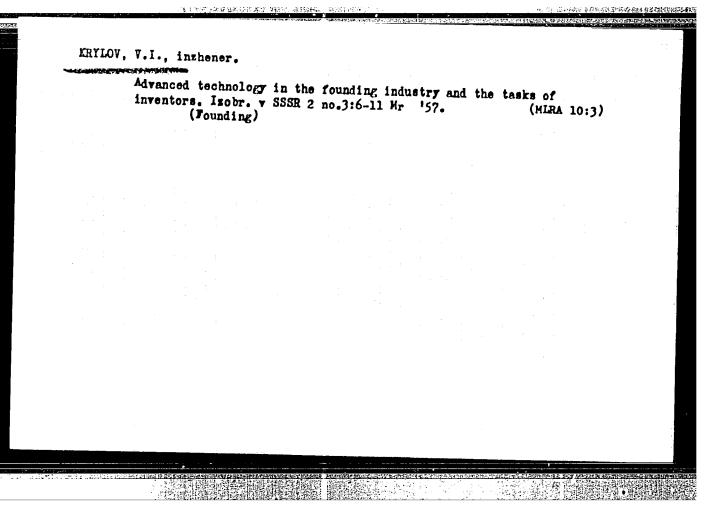
ABSTRACT: Composition and physicomechanical properties of various mixtures of quartz sand K 70/140 with domestic phenol resins are

described. Conditions required for production of castings with smooth surfaces are analyzed in the light of the results of investigations which have been performed at various plants. The effects of the exposure time and temperature of the pattern on the thickness of the resulting shell mold are shown. Some data on pattern design are given. Advantages of shell-mold casting methods are

listed.

Ya.P.

Card 1/1



KRYLOV, V.I., inchener. "Substitutes for difficultly available metals and alloys" by V.A. Butalov. Vest.mash.37 no.1:89-91 Ja '57. (MIRA 10:2)

(Metals) (Alloys)

AUTHOR:

Krylov, V.I., Engineer

117-2-1/29

TITLE:

Mechanised Preparation of Molding Sand and Production of Shell Molds. (Mekhanisatsiya prigotovleniya formovochnykh smesey i isgotovleniya obolochkovykh form)

PERIODICAL:

Mashinostroitel', 1958, # 2, pp 1 - 6 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The article gives general information on the shell casting method, which is only slowly coming into use in the USSR because of the lack in the needed materials and their high cost. The article also gives a detailed description of design and work principles of the equipment (mostly of Soviet make).

Preparation of sand-resin compounds is performed with the use of different equipment (Ref. 4,10 and 11). The Kiyev "Moto" Plant (Kiyevskiy motosavod) has an automated installation for preparing coated shell compounds. The installation performs the following operations: accumulates the components, measures them out, mixes the compound, dries and sifts the compound. At the Khar'kov Plant of Transport Machinebuilding, (Ref.5), the compound is prepared in a special blade-mixer (Fig.1). MIITAvtoprom has devised a mixer (Fig.2) comprizing rotating

Card 1/2

117-2-1/29

Mechanized Preparation of Molding Sand and Production of Shell Molds

curvilinear elements (Ref.4). The blade mixer (Fig.3) designed at the Leningrad Carburetor Plant imeni Kuybyshev produces satisfactory compounds on liquid and solid resins; it not only mixes but also grinds the compound between the blades of worms rotating with different velocities.

The article also describes and illustrates (by detailed drawings) the following installations: " $y0\Phi-1$ ", " $M0\Phi-1$ ", installations with, respectively, 5,6 and 14 positions, and an automatic conveyer-type installation. The information includes designed.

There are 12 figures and 11 Russian references.

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AUTHOR:

Erylov, V.1.

507-128-58-8-15/21

TITLE:

Review of the Book "Mechanization and Automatization of Casting Production" (Retsenziya na knigu "Mekhanizatsiya i avtomatizatsiya liteynogo proizvodstva")

PERIODICAL:

Liteynoye proizvodstvo, 1958, Nr 8, pp 21-22 (USDR)

ABSTRACT:

mentioned book by A. N. Sokolov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Lenizdat, 1957, is reviewed.

1 Foundries--Equipment 2. Metals--Casting 3. Control systems

Card 1/1

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Valuable manuals for foundry workers. Izobr. i rats. no.10:
45-46 0 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

(Bibliography--Founding)

BRONTVEYN, L.R.: KRYLOV, V.I.

Manufacturing cast tools. Stan.i instr. 29 no.11:39-41 N *58.
(Molding (Founding)) (MIRA 11:11)

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KRYLOV, V.I., insh

New machine tools made in Hungary. Vest.mash. 38 no.10:85-86 0 158. (Hungary--Machine tools)

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18(5,7) AUTHOR:

Krylov, V.I., Engineer

SOV/128-59-3-9/31

TITLE:

Laboratory Equipment for Testing of Mold and Core Mixes

PERIODICAL:

Liteynoye Proizvodstvo, 1959, Nr 3, pp 19-20 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

During the recent years the machine industry of the People's Republic of HUNGARY was one of the most rapidly developing branches of the national economy. It has started already to manufacture a number of new products. The plant "METRIMPEKS" at BUDAPEST, as a sample, produces modern laboratory equipment for the testing of molding materials. To gather sample from raw materials an apparatus (Type HVV 1) has been designed in the shape of a tube. For a faster determination of humidity a drying apparatus (Type HVG 1) has been produced, drying the sample of the material within 2 to 3 minuted (maximum temperature 120 Celsius). In addition to these apparatus a laboratory scale for fast weighing of up to 500 gramms is available, having an accuracy of + 0,1 gramm. This scale has two dials to weigh the samples prior to and right after drying.

Card 1/2

SOV/128-59-3-9/31

Laboratory Equipment for Testing of Mold and Core Mixes

For the determination of the loamy properties of molding materials an apparatus (Type HVI-1) has been produced. For the determination of the degree of grain coarseness of sands a screen (Type HVO-1 has been designed (vibration 280 to 300 times per minute) driven by an electric motor of 30 Watt. The standard design for the determination of the mechanical properties of materials is the apparatus (Type HVD-1). The hydraulic apparatus (Type HVS-1) has been constructed to determine the expansion, bending, compression, and cutting properties of the molding material. For the determination of the porosity (for gas) of the material the apparatus (Type HVL-1) has been built. It carries one pressure gauge with three scales, one for air and two for gas. There are 5 diagrams.

Card 2/2

22(1)

S07/117-59-3-35/37

AUTHOR:

Krylov, V.I., Engineer

TITLE:

More Attention to the Publication of Handbooks (Bol :she vnimaniya vypusku spravochnoy literatury)

PERIODICAL:

Mashinostroitel, 1959, Nr 3, p 46 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The author states that technical literature makes up 20% of the literature published in the USSR and technical handbooks are published in up to 150 thousand copy editions ("The Metal Worker's Handbook" in 5 volumes). There are too many duplications of information, particularly of general-technical information. Some editors are sloppy in their work, and permit faulty formulae and wrong figures to pass. The major handbooks are made by many authors who live in different towns; this leads to lack of coordination. The author thinks it better to edit in large quantity one separate general-technical handbook, and publish special handbooks for engineers and short handbooks for the mass-profession

Card 1/1

18 (5), 25 (5)

SOV/128-59-11-1/24

AUTHOR:

Krylov, V.I., Engineer

TITLE:

Technical Progress in the Foundry Industry - Decisive Condition of Fulfillment of the Seven-Year Plan Ahead

of Time

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye proizvodstvo, 1959, Nr 11, p 1 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The June Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU has outlined the most efficient methods for bringing about the decisions passed at the 21st Congress of the CPSU. The foundry industry occupies a prominent place among all branches of the national economy in the Soviet Union. Production of castings in the machine-building industry amounts already to over 14 million tons a year: However, the volume of metal wasted when machining is still about 14% by weight of castings produced. In the author's opinion, the most important problem in the foundry industry is decreasing metal waste, and this can be attained only by

Card 1/2

increasing the accuracy of castings. The author enu-

30V/128-59-11-1/24

Technical Progress in the Foundry Industry - Decisive Condition of Fulfillment of the Seven-Year Plan Ahead of Time

merates some measures needed for the improvement of foundry production: Building automatic machines for preparing molds and cores with the application of mechanized inside factory transportation; designing and introducing automatic machines for preparing models, surfacing, molding, removing cores and cleaning castings; designing machines for die casting. Precise casting which requires considerably less subsequent machining, constitutes at present, only about 10%. The author assumes that the need for precise castings for the Moscow City Sovnarkhoz will increase in 1965 along the following lines: Shell molding - 16 times; model casting - over 3 times; and die casting - 5

Card 2/2

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KRYLOV, V. I.

Ways to reduce the cost of making metallic molds. Lit. proizv. no.6:19-20 Je '60. (MIRA 13:8)

(Shell molding (Founding)---Costs)

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SHESTOPAL, V.M., doktor tekhn. nauk; EERRI, L.Ya., doktor ekon. nauk, retsenzent; ZUTEV, V.M., inzh., retsenzent; IVANOV, D.P., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; KRYLOV, V.I., inzh., red.; BARYKOVA, G.I., red.izd-va; SMIRNOVA, G.V., tekhn. red.

[Specialization and the design of foundry shops and plants]

Epetsializatsiin i proektirovanie liteinykh tsekhov i zavodov. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1963. 223 p. (MIRA 16:10)

(Foundries)

CIA-RDP86-00513R000826830004-0 "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

ABDRAKHMANOV, 4.5., FRYLIG, V.I., SUKHENKO, N.I. Hydraulic expander for increasing the diameter of a well.

Burania no.4:3-5 64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Tatarakiy neftyanoy nauchno-isoledovateliskiy institut, g. Bugul'ma.

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KRYLOV, V.I.; ABDRAKHMANOV, G.S.; SUKHENKO, N.I.

Use of drillable packers to exclude circulation-logs zones and cave-ins. Burenie no.7:8-10 16/.. (MIRA 18:5)

l. Tatarskiy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovateliskiy institut, g. Bugulima.

KRYLOV, V.I.; SUKHENKO, N.I.; ABDRAKHMANOV, G.S.

Drillable packer with a self-sealing chamber. Burenie no.8:10-11 164. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Tatarskiy neftyanoy nauchno-isaledovatel'skiy institut, g. Bugul'ma.

ALEKSEYEV, M.V., IL YASOV, Ye.F., KRYLOV, V.I.

文字:《建议》中学的国际的建筑和16.40代表播展。18.11数学经验。14.225年20代

Determining the quantity and quality of plugging mixtures for excluding circulation-loss sones. Burenie no.9:9-12 464.

(MIRA 18:5)

1. Tatarskiy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovateliskiy institut, g. Bugulima.

KRYLOV, V.I.; BLINOV, G.S.; RYLOV, N.I.

Deep well investigations conducted with a view to studying trestructure of an absorbing bed. Burenie no.3:10-14 465.

(MIRA 18:5)

1. Tatarskiy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovateliskiy institut.

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KRYLOV, V.I.; MEZHDEZHER, I.I.

Manufacturing aluminum and zine alloy parts on the discreting machines. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nouch.-issl.inst.nauch.itekh.inform. 18 no.4:14-16 Ap 165. (MIRA 18:6)

KRYLOV, VLADIMIR IVANCVICH.

Avtotormoza lokomotivov. Utverzhdeno v kachestve uchebnika. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1949. 303 p. illus. (Uchebniki dlia shkol mashinistov lokomotivov)

Automatic brakes of locomotives.

DLC: TF415.K7

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1953.

MATROSOV, I.K., laureat Stalinskoy premii; YEGORCHENKO, V.F.; KARVATSKIY, B.L.; AGAYONOV, M.I.; KRYLOV profis, PEROV, A.N.; KRUTITSKIY, V.F.; SUYAZOV, I.G.; TIKHONOV, P.S., red.; KHITROV, P.A., tekhn.red.

[Automatic brakes; installation, operation, maintenance, and repair] Avtotormosa; ustroistvo, upravlenie, obsluzhivanie i remont. Isd.4., ispr. i dop. Moskva, Gos.transp.zhel-dor.izd-vo, 1951. 253 p. (MIRA 12:11)

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